

DataStarWeb

Documents



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A hybrid collaborative filtering method for multiple-interests and multiple-content recommendation in e-commerce.

USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

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8554676, C2005-10-7250R-014; 20050904.

Author(s)

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Source

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Publication type

J Journal Paper.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Abstract

Recommender systems apply knowledge discovery techniques to the problem of making personalized recommendations for products or services during a live interaction. These systems, especially collaborative filtering based on user, are achieving widespread success on the *Web*. The tremendous growth in the amount of available information and the kinds of commodity to *Web sites* in recent years poses some key challenges for recommender systems. One of these challenges is ability of recommender systems to be adaptive to environment where users have many completely different interests or items have completely different content (We called it as multiple interests and multiple-content problem). Unfortunately, the traditional collaborative filtering systems can not make accurate recommendation for the two cases because the predicted item for active user is not consist with the common interests of his neighbor users. To address this issue we have explored a hybrid collaborative filtering method, collaborative filtering based on item and user techniques, by *combining* collaborative filtering based on item and collaborative filtering based on user together. Collaborative filtering based on item and user analyze the user-item matrix to identify similarity of target item to other items, *generate* similar items of target item, and determine neighbor users of active user for target item according to similarity of other users to active user based on similar items of target item. In this paper we firstly analyze limitation of collaborative filtering based on user and collaborative filtering based on item algorithms respectively and emphatically make explain why collaborative filtering based on user is not adaptive to multiple-interests and multiple-content recommendation. Based on analysis, we present collaborative filtering based on item and user for multiple-interests and multiple-content recommendation. Finally, we experimentally evaluate the results and compare them with collaborative filtering based on user and collaborative filtering based on item, respectively. The experiments suggest that collaborative filtering

based on item and user provide better recommendation quality than collaborative filtering based on user and collaborative filtering based on item dramatically. All rights reserved Elsevier. (22 refs).

Descriptors

data-mining; electronic-commerce; groupware; information-filtering; Internet.

Keywords

hybrid collaborative filtering method; multiple interests multiple content recommendation; e commerce; recommender systems; knowledge discovery techniques; personalized recommendations; *Web sites*; user item matrix; active user.

Classification codes

C7250R (Information retrieval techniques).
C7100 (Business and administration).
C6130G (Groupware).
C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques).
C7210N (Information networks).

Copyright statement

Copyright 2005, IEE.

Digital object identifier

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Information retrieval aware *Web site* modelling and generation.

Accession number & update

8425428, C2005-07-7210N-054; 20050522.

Author(s)

Ahnizeret-K; Fernandes-D; Cavalcanti-J-M-B; de-Moura-E-S; da-Silva-A-S; Ed. by Atzeni-P; Chu-W; Lu-H; Zhou-S; Ling-T-W.

Author affiliation

Dept of Comput Sci, Fed Univ of Amazonas, Brazil.

Source

Conceptual Modeling – ER 2004. 23rd International Conference on Conceptual Modeling. Proceedings, Shanghai, China, 8–12 Nov. 2004.
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ISSN

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Publication year

2004.

Language

EN.

Publication type

CPP Conference Paper.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Abstract

Design and maintenance of large corporate *Web sites* have become a challenging problem due to the continuing increase in their size and complexity. One particular feature present in the majority of this sort of *Web sites* is searching for information. However the solutions provided so far, which is based on the same techniques used for search in the open *Web*, have not provided a satisfactory performance to specific *Web sites*, often resulting in too much irrelevant content in a query answer. This paper proposes an approach to *Web site* modelling and *generation* of intrasite search engines, *combining* application modelling and information retrieval techniques. Our assumption is that giving search engines access to the information provided by conceptual representations of the *Web* site improves their performance and accuracy. We demonstrate our proposal by describing a *Web* site modelling language that represent both traditional modelling features and information retrieval aspects, as well as presenting experiments to evaluate the resulting intrasite search engine *generated* by our method. (33 refs).

Descriptors

corporate–modelling; information–retrieval; intranets; search–engines; specification–languages; *Web–sites*.

Keywords

corporate *Web sites*; intrasite search engines; information retrieval techniques; *Web* site modelling language.

Classification codes

C7210N (Information networks).
C7250R (Information retrieval techniques).
C7250N (Search engines).
C6110F (Formal methods).
C7100 (Business and administration).

Copyright statement

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An implementation of *Web* image search engines.

Accession number & update

8411136, C2005-06-7250N-029; 20050515.

Author(s)

Zhiguo–Gong; Leong–Hou–U; Chan–Wa–Cheang; Ed. by Chen–Z; Chen–H; Miao–Q; Fu–Y; Fox–E; Lim–E–P.

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Source

Digital Libraries: International Collaboration and Cross–Fertilization. 7th International Conference on Asian Digital Libraries, ICADL 2004. Proceedings, Shanghai, China, 13–17 Dec. 2004.
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Publication year

2004.

Language

EN.

Publication type

CPP Conference Paper.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Abstract

We present our implementation techniques for an intelligent *Web* image search engine. A reference architecture of the system is provided and addressed in this paper. The system includes several components such as a crawler, a preprocessor, a semantic extractor, an indexer, a knowledge learner and a query engine. The crawler traverses *web sites* in multithread accesses model. And it can dynamically control its access load to a *Web* server based on the corresponding capacity of the local system. The preprocessor is used to clean and normalize the information resource downloaded from *Web sites*. In this process, stop–word removing and word stemming are applied to the raw resources. The semantic extractor derives *Web* image semantics by partitioning *combining* the associated text. The indexer of the system *creates* and maintains inverted indices with relational model. Our knowledge learner is *designed* to automatically acquire knowledge from users' query activities. Finally, the query engine delivers search results in two phases in order to mine out the users' feedbacks. (12 refs).

Descriptors

image–retrieval; information–resources; knowledge–acquisition; relevance–feedback; search–engines;
semantic–Web; visual–databases.

Keywords

intelligent *Web* image search engines; semantic extractor; semantic indexer; knowledge learner; query engine;
Web sites; information resource; stop word removing; word stemming; *Web* image semantics; knowledge

acquisition; user feedback.

Classification codes

C7250N (Search engines).
C7210N (Information networks).
C7250R (Information retrieval techniques).
C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques).
C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases).

Copyright statement

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CRISOL: an approach for automatically populating semantic *Web* from unstructured text collections.

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8288985, C2005-04-6170K-012; 20050220.

Author(s)

Danger-R; Berlanga-R; Ruiz-Shulcloper-J; Ed. by Galindo-F; Takizawa-M; Traunmuller-R.

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Source

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Publication year

2004.

Language

EN.

Publication type

CPP Conference Paper.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Abstract

Currently, the main drawback for the development of the semantic *Web* stems from the manual tagging of *Web pages* according to a given ontology that conceptualizes its domain. This task is usually hard, even for experts, and it is prone to errors due to the different interpretations users can have about the same documents. In this paper we address the problem of automatically *generating* ontology instances starting from a collection of unstructured documents (e.g. plain texts, HTML *pages*, etc.). These instances will populate the semantic *Web* that is described by the ontology. The proposed approach *combines* information extraction techniques, mainly entity recognition, information merging and text mining techniques. This approach has been successfully applied in the development of a semantic *Web* for the archaeology research. (8 refs).

Descriptors

data-mining; document-handling; merging; ontologies-artificial-intelligence; *semantic-Web*.

Keywords

semantic *Web*; ontology; unstructured documents; information extraction technique; entity recognition; information merging; text mining; archaeology research.

Classification codes

C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques).
C6130D (Document processing techniques).

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The virtual learning environment – SmartFrame.

USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

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8167525, C2004-12-7810C-147; 20041108.

Author(s)

Reiners-T; Reiss-D; Sassen-I; Voss-S.

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Source

i-com-Zeitschrift-fur-Interaktive-und-Kooperative-Medien (Germany), no.3, p.27-35, 2003. , Published: Oldenbourg.

CODEN

ICOMC8.

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Publication year

2003.

Language

GE.

Publication type

J Journal Paper.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Abstract

In most cases, the visualization of learning material is realized by static *Web-sites* including interactive applets. This simple form of coding does not allow a fully integrated learning experience with an individual adaptive approach to the learners' requirements. To achieve a surplus in terms of a didactical support, the inclusion of highly interactive learning elements *combined* with on-the-fly *generated* content *pages* for the learner has to be given. In this paper we describe the media-didactical concept of the implemented virtual learning environment SmartFrame (www.smartframe.de). Within Smart Frame, the XML-coded learning objects are dynamically *combined* to larger learning units that are visualized according to the current learner specification based on the learning process. Thereby, the adaptation of the learning material to the learner itself is on a more advanced level as provided by most common learning systems. The implementation of the here shown concepts is described by presenting the main aspects of the transformation process from XML-coded learning objects to the learner specific presentation of the learning material. (14 refs).

Descriptors

authoring-systems; content-management; courseware; distance-learning; human-computer-interaction; virtual-reality; *Web-sites*; XML.

Keywords

virtual learning environment; SmartFrame; visualization; static *Web sites*; interactive learning; on the fly *generated* content *pages*; XML coded learning objects; learning material.

Classification codes

C7810C (Computer-aided instruction).
C6130V (Virtual reality).
C7210N (Information networks).
C6180 (User interfaces).
C6130M (Multimedia).

Copyright statement

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Digital object identifier

GIST: a model for *design* and management of content and interactivity of customer-centric *Web sites*.

USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

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8163864, C2004-12-7170-028; 20041108.

Author(s)

Albert-T-C; Goes-P-B; Gupta-A.

Author affiliation

Sch of Bus, Hartford Univ, West Hartford, CT, USA.

Source

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MISQDP.

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Publication year

2004.

Language

EN.

Publication type

J Journal Paper.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Abstract

Customer-centric *Web-based* systems, such as e-commerce *Web sites*, or *sites* that support customer relationship management (CRM) activities, are themselves information systems, but their *design* and maintenance need to follow vastly different approaches from the traditional systems lifecycle approach. Based on marketing frameworks that are applicable to the online world, and following *design* science principles, we develop a model to guide the *design* and the continuous management of such *sites*. The model makes extensive use of current technologies for tracking the customers and their behaviors, and *combines* elements of data mining and statistical analyses. A case study based on financial services *Web site* is used to provide a preliminary validation and *design* evaluation of our approach. The case study showed considerable measured improvement in the effectiveness of the company's *Web site*. In addition, it also highlighted an important benefit of the approach: the identification of previously unknown or unexpected segments of visitors. This finding can lead to promising new business opportunities. (31 refs).

Descriptors

content-management; customer-relationship-management; data-mining; electronic-commerce; Internet; statistical-analysis; user-centred- *design*; *Web-sites*.

Keywords

GIST; content *design*; content management; customer centric *Web sites*; e commerce *Web sites*; customer relationship management; marketing; *Web site design*; *Web site* management; data mining; statistical analysis; financial services *Web site*; company *Web site*; *Web site* analysis; customer segmentation.

Classification codes

C7170 (Marketing computing).
C7210N (Information networks).
C7120 (Financial computing).
C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques).

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Creating user-adapted Websites by the use of collaborative filtering.

USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

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7079819, C2001-12-7210N-042; 20011029.

Author(s)

Kohrs-A; Merialdo-B.

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Dept of Multimedia Commun, Inst Eurecom, Sophia-Antipolis, France.

Source

Interacting-with-Computers (UK), vol.13, no.6, p.695-716, Aug. 2001. , Published: Elsevier.

CODEN

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ISSN

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Availability

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Publication year

2001.

Language

EN.

Publication type

J Journal Paper.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Abstract

The information globalization induced by the rapid development of the Internet and the accompanying adoption of the *Web* throughout the society leads to *Websites* which reach large audiences. The diversity of the audiences and the need of customer retention require active *Websites*, which expose themselves in a customized or personalized way: We call those *sites* User-adapted *Websites*. New technologies are necessary to personalize and customize content. Information filtering can be used for the discovery of important content and is therefore a key-technology for the *creation* of user-adapted *Websites*. We focus on the application of collaborative filtering for user-adapted *Websites*. We studied techniques for *combining* and integrating content-based filtering with collaborative filtering in order to address typical problems in collaborative filtering systems and to improve the performance. Other issues which are mentioned but only lightly covered include user interface challenges. To validate our approaches we developed a prototype user-adapted *Website*, the Active *Web-Museum*, a museum *Website*, which exposes its collection in a personalized way by the use of collaborative filtering. (16 refs).

Descriptors

information-resources; user-interfaces.

Keywords

user adapted *Websites*; collaborative filtering; information globalization; Internet; audience; customer retention; active *Websites*; content based filtering; user interface; Active *Web Museum*; museum *Website*.

Classification codes

C7210N (Information networks).

C6180 (User interfaces).

C7250N (Search engines).

Copyright statement

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Improving collaborative filtering with multimedia indexing techniques to *create* user-adapting Web sites.

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6714881, C2000-11-7210N-006; 20000901.

Author(s)

Kohrs-A; Merialdo-B.

Author affiliation

Dept of Multimedia Commun, Inst EURECOM, Sophia-Antipolis, France.

Source

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In: p.27-36, 1999.

ISSN

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Publication year

1999.

Language

EN.

Publication type

CPP Conference Paper.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Abstract

The Internet is evolving from a static collection of hypertext, to a rich assortment of dynamic services and products targeted at millions of Internet users. For most *sites* it is a crucial matter to keep a close tie between the users and the site. More and more *Web sites build* close relationships with their users by adapting to their needs and therefore providing a personal experience. One aspect of personalization is the recommendation and presentation of information and products so that users can access the site more efficiently. However, powerful filtering technology is required in order to identify relevant items for each user. We describe how collaborative filtering and content-based filtering can be *combined* to provide better performance for filtering information. Filtering techniques of various nature are integrated in a weighed mix to achieve more robust results and to profit from automatic multimedia indexing technologies. The *combined* approach is evaluated in a prototype user-adapting *Web* site, the Active WebMuseum. (14 refs).

Descriptors

indexing; information-resources; information-retrieval; Internet; multimedia-systems.

Keywords

collaborative filtering; multimedia indexing; user adapting *Web sites*; Internet; hypertext; user needs; personalization; content based filtering; Active WebMuseum.

Classification codes

C7210N (Information networks).

C7250R (Information retrieval techniques).

C6130M (Multimedia).

C7240 (Information analysis and indexing).

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Active data objects and ASP.

USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

Accession number & update

5908014, C9806-6140D-015; 980512.

Author(s)

Betz-M.

Source

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CODEN

DDJSDM.

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Publication year

1998.

Language

EN.

Publication type

J Journal Paper.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Abstract

Active Server *Pages* are useful for *generating* output and managing application state on behalf of a client. When *combined* with Active Data Objects, your script can manipulate ODBC data sources to do nearly anything that is possible in native SQL. In our applications, we have used ASP and ADO to execute stored procedures, *create* temporary tables, and wrap up transactions. Still, it is important to recognize this model's limitations, which flow more from the limitations of scripting languages than from limits on what ADO can do. Scripting languages, whether running on the server or client, suffer from the problems normally associated with interpreted, weakly typed languages. Misspell a variable name in VBScript and you've *created* a new variable. If you're lucky, it will *generate* an error. ASP suffers particularly from the difficulty of mixing script and HTML in ways that retain structure and maintainability. It is also obvious that too liberal use of ADO in script will lead to a very tight coupling between the application logic and the data schema. This is acceptable for small applications, but not for critical systems. For this reason, we have argued here in favor of using ASP with ADO to manage application state and glue components together. In this role, they serve as one more layer in an architecture that may include dynamic *web pages* on the front end, and mission-critical object interfaces on the back end. (0 refs).

Descriptors

authoring-languages; network-servers.

Keywords

ASP; active data objects; ODBC; scripting languages; server; *web pages*; mission critical object interfaces.

Classification codes

C6140D (High level languages).

C6115 (Programming support).

Copyright statement

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Combining Java and CGI scripts. Communicating between client and server.

USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

Accession number & update

5680992, C9710-6150N-032; 970902.

Author(s)

Pierce-B.

Source

WEB-Techniques (USA), vol.2, no.9, p.49-50, 52, Sept. 1997. , Published: Miller Freeman.

CODEN

WETEFA.

ISSN

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Availability

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Publication year

1997.

Language

EN.

Publication type

J Journal Paper.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Abstract

Early *Web pages* were able to offer interactivity only by running CGI scripts on the server. The advent of Java provided a way to *create* intelligence on the client side; since then, a great deal of effort has been expended to allow Java client-side programs to communicate with gateways and back-end databases. However, access to a server database engine isn't always enough. Sometimes you need to access other computing resources: to read or write files, list directories or run models on the server. One way to do this is to *create* a Java-CGI hybrid application—a Java applet or application that can run selected CGI routines to interface with the server services. *Combining* a Java GUI on the front-end with CGI on the back-end gives users on different platforms GUI control over the input files and codes on the server. (3 refs).

Descriptors

application-program-interfaces; authoring-languages; client-server-systems; distributed-databases; graphical-user-interfaces; Internet; object-oriented-languages.

Keywords

Java CGI hybrid application; CGI scripts; client server communication; World Wide *Web pages*; interactivity; Java client side programs; gateways; back end databases; server database engine; computing resource access; Java applet; CGI routines; interface; front end Java GUI.

Classification codes

C6150N (Distributed systems software).
C6110J (Object-oriented programming).
C6140D (High level languages).
C6150E (General utility programs).
C6180G (Graphical user interfaces).

Copyright statement

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Designing for interaction, learner control, and feedback during Web-based learning.

USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

Accession number & update

5632228, C9708-7810C-071; 970715.

Author(s)

El-Tigi-M; Maribe-Branch-R.

Author affiliation

Syracuse Univ, NY, USA.

Source

Educational-Technology (USA), vol.37, no.3, p.23-9, May-June 1997. , Published: Educational Technology Publications.

CODEN

EDTCAW.

ISSN

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Availability

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Publication year

1997.

Language

EN.

Publication type

J Journal Paper.

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Abstract

Educational programs can benefit directly from *combining* the information dissemination technology afforded by the *Web* and the principles of learning promoted by instructional *design*. While *Web*-based learning is characterized by contributions of people, knowledge, and a communication environment often laden with goal oriented journeys, the fact is that interaction, learner control, and feedback are often missing from *Web sites* dedicated to instruction. The significance of utilizing the *Web* for instructional purposes lies in its power to deliver large amounts of information in an open, non-linear way that provides alternative perspectives during learning. However, the pedagogic use of hypermedia necessitates a goal structure whereby learning goals should be met (Fischer and Mandl, 1989), otherwise, the absence of an apparent instructional *design* blueprint *combined* with an abundance of access to information could become overwhelmingly unstructured, thereby impeding the learning process and stifling a sense of accomplishment. One solution is to *combine* the concepts of instructional *design* with the attributes of *Web* technology as a way to maximize *Web-based* learning. The article highlights frames, image maps, and tables as attributes for enhancing *Web-based* learning. (29 refs).

Descriptors

computer-aided-instruction; information-dissemination; information-retrieval; Internet.

Keywords

interaction; learner control; feedback; *Web* based learning; educational programs; information dissemination technology; learning; instructional *design*; *Web sites*; pedagogic hypermedia; information access; frames; image maps; tables.

Classification codes

C7810C (Computer-aided instruction).
C7210 (Information services and centres).
C7220 (*Generation*, dissemination, and use of information).
C5620W (Other computer networks).
C7250 (Information storage and retrieval).

Copyright statement

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INSPEC – 1969 to date (INZZ)

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Search strategy

No.	Database	Search term	Info added since	Results
1	INZZ	website\$1 OR webpage\$1 OR web ADJ sites\$1 OR web ADJ page\$1	unrestricted	12194
2	INZZ	creat\$4 OR build\$4 OR design\$4 OR edit\$4 OR generat\$4	unrestricted	1959565
3	INZZ	intergrat\$4 OR combin\$4 OR merge\$4	unrestricted	301181
4	INZZ	1 AND 2 AND 3	unrestricted	282
5	INZZ	1 SAME 2 SAME 3	unrestricted	203

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